



A Cross-Sectional Study of Treatments for Behavioral Disorders Following Traumatic Brain Injury: Comparison With French Recommendations

Submitted by Beatrice Guillaumat on Mon, 12/10/2018 - 08:52

Titre	A Cross-Sectional Study of Treatments for Behavioral Disorders Following Traumatic Brain Injury: Comparison With French Recommendations
Type de publication	Article de revue
Auteur	Bourseau, Tiphaine [1], Saoût, Virginie [2], Ali, Pauline [3], Pouliquen-Loriferne, Uriell [4], Allain, Philippe [5], Dinomais, Mickaël [6]
Editeur	Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins
Type	Article scientifique dans une revue à comité de lecture
Année	2018
Langue	Anglais
Date	28 Nov. 2018
Titre de la revue	Journal of head trauma rehabilitation
ISSN	1550-509X

OBJECTIVE: To give a cross-sectional overview of ongoing management of behavioral disorders following traumatic brain injury (TBI) in a region of France, to compare this with recent recommendations from the French Society of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (SOFMER), and to evaluate associations between treatments and participant characteristics.

SETTING: Outpatients referred to medical or community-based facilities in a region of France.

PARTICIPANTS: One hundred twenty-nine adults with moderate to severe TBI, in the postacute period (over 3 months postinjury).

DESIGN: Cross-sectional cohort study.

MAIN MEASURES: Sociodemographic data, ongoing interventions including psychotherapy and medication, behavioral disorders assessed by the Behavioral Dysexecutive Syndrome Inventory (BDSI).

RESULTS: Thirty-three percent of participants received ongoing psychotherapy and 43% were on medication. The most prescribed medications were antidepressants (21%), neuroleptics (18%), anxiolytics (16%), and mood stabilizers (14%). Eighty-five participants (71%) presented a current Behavioral Dysexecutive Syndrome (BDS) according to the BDSI. These participants more frequently received treatment ($P = .004$), psychotherapy ($P = .048$), medications (often 2 or more) ($P = .007$), and particularly antiepileptic mood stabilizers ($P = .037$) compared with those without BDS.

CONCLUSION: Although recommended as first-line treatment, few participants with BDS received psychotherapy. Medications were overused, especially neuroleptics in view of their potential adverse effects. In contrast, recommended medications, such as mood stabilizers and β -blockers, did not appear to be highly prescribed whatever the evolution. Compliance with recommendations seemed insufficient.

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DOI 10.1097/HTR.0000000000000452 [8]
Lien vers le document <https://insights.ovid.com/crossref?an=00001199-900000000-99452> [9]
Titre abrégé J Head Trauma Rehabil
Identifiant (ID) PubMed 30499933 [10]

Liens

- [1] <http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications?f%5Bauthor%5D=31415>
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- [8] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/HTR.0000000000000452>
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